

"Shooting the Shoots,"

1,000 feet in mid-air, planned by a French inventor and to be done this Summer. Europe's hitherto shrouded royal scandal, intrigue, assassination and duels. The scene of the episode to be shifted to this country. Full facts

In Sunday's Journal.

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SHERMAN WILL HEAR MRS. RUIZ'S STORY TO-DAY.

The Secretary of State Grants Her an Interview.

JUSTICE WILL BE DONE.

Journal's Successful Plea for the Helpless Woman.

SHE IS NOW PROSTRATED

Extremely Depressed in Spirit, but Will Not See a Physician.

HER CLAIM HELD VALID.

International Authority Convinced That Spain Will Have to Settle.

CHILDREN WELL AND HAPPY.

"Without public sentiment no cause can win; with it, none can fail."—ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Washington, March 11.—The wrongs of Rita Leona Ruiz, widow of Dr. Ricardo Ruiz, and her five children, will be righted. The unjust and illegal confinement of Dr. Ruiz, an American citizen, and his subsequent brutal murder, have been brought by the Journal before the American public, and public sentiment will insist on justice being done.

To-day the representatives of the Journal called upon Secretary of State Sherman, and enlisted his sympathies in behalf of the unfortunate mother and her destitute children.

Sherman Grants an Interview.
Great interest was manifested at the department when the mission of the Journal representatives was made known. Mr. Babcock, the genial and sympathetic private secretary of Mr. Sherman, listened intently as the Journal's benevolent undertaking was unfolded, and straightway sought the Secretary of State, asking his permission to present the party.

Mr. Sherman was making ready to leave the building in order to keep an appointment, but permitted himself to be detained by the Journal spokesmen, who begged that he grant an interview to the grief-stricken mother, the history of whose wrongs is of national importance. The tall, commanding figure of the dignified statesman inclined a bit as the Journal representative pleaded the cause of the forlorn and helpless woman, thus indicating that he, who himself experienced sorrow and suffering, was moved to pity. He finally said without comment:

"Bring her to-morrow at 10, and I will see her."

Mrs. Ruiz Prostrated.
Mrs. Ruiz was completely prostrated to-day, and was unable to leave her room. She is extremely depressed in spirit, and when urged to-day to take a little walk reported that she did not care to go out except when she went to her grave. She refuses to see a physician, although she is on the verge of a nervous collapse.

Kind hearted, motherly Mrs. Mojasky is doing everything in her power to assuage the grief and revive the spirits of the suffering woman. Mr. Mojasky himself, an Australian by birth and an artist by profession, turns from his exquisite miniature painting to minister to the wants of his guests. He married a beautiful Cuban girl in Matanzas during one of his artist tours in Cuba. Her girlish portrait now adorns the wall while the mature matron, preserving the features of her youth, hovers over the fatherless little ones within her doors.

The children are well and happy, despite their sad condition. Ricardo and Rene have become possessed of long coveted guns and form an imposing military array through the parlors, dining room and hall. They spent a portion of to-day playing in the White House grounds. All the children are now warmly clad, and three square meals a day are doing wonders in bringing back the buoyancy of their spirits.

The Children Surprised.

The little girls are large and well developed for their age. They look with surprise at other children going about the streets unattended, something unknown in Cuba. Their mother was a home body of the most pronounced type, hardly ever crossing her own threshold in the whole of her married life, and Cuban children are notoriously tied to their mother's apron strings. The Ruiz children are very obedient. Their mother's constant admonition is "be good."

Mrs. Ruiz is intensely feminine, intensely motherly. Grief for her husband, so cruelly done to death, makes her cause of import and greatness to women of the world over. New-found friends are doing all in their power to contribute to her comfort; a constant stream of visitors are making solicitous inquiries.

The children were provided with suitable and warm clothing by the Journal, and with delight and childish glee they exhibited to everybody their new belongings. Despite their tender years, they seem to realize their forlorn condition, and do not

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SCENE AT THE PEACE MEETING IN COOPER UNION--FROM THE PLATFORM.

Civil Justice Wauhope Lynn caused the greatest sensation when he spoke against the proposed arbitration treaty with England, proposing amendments to the peace resolutions, which, if carried, would have reversed the programme intended to be carried out. He found many sympathizers in the audience, and cries of "Hurrah for Bunker Hill!" and "Down with England!" were plenty.—This is one of the pictures that would be prohibited by the Ellisworth act.

RAINES' NEW GRIP UPON LIQUOR MEN

His Committee to Submit To-day a Stricter Excise Law.

HEAVIER TAX ON CLUBS.

It Is Proposed to Have Them Pay the Same Amount as Do the Saloons.

Albany, N. Y., March 11.—After a lengthy session this evening of the special Excise Committee, which last Summer investigated the operations of the new liquor law, Senator Raines, the chairman, announced the changes he will advocate. He submitted the report accompanying the bill, and it was signed by all the Republican members, each reserving the right, however, to make a supplementary report.

Nearly every change proposed in the State's Excise law makes it harsher, and when Senators Ford and Higgins hand in their supplemental suggestions the citizens will have an opportunity of seeing just how severe a liquor tax bill can be made. Although Mr. Lauterbach has apparently agreed to the Raines amendments, which have been approved by "Lon" Parn, the opposition to any tinkering of the excise law on the part of the New York City members would seem to corroborate the report that the Lauterbach acquiescence is a pretense, and that as soon as the State Commission for the Greater New York police force is provided for the excise amendments will be sidetracked. Senator Raines refuses to believe that Mr. Lauterbach has hatched any plot, and said this evening that he was confident the amendments would be enacted into law before many days elapsed.

Saloon Tax for Clubs.
The first thing Mr. Raines and his colleagues propose to do is to tax clubs the same as liquor stores. This is accomplished by a change in the definition of what shall constitute "trafficking in liquors." Last year the Court of Appeals decided in a test case that liquor was "not sold" in a club. It held that members were equal owners of a club, and, when paying for drinks, were merely paying their proportion of the cost. To overcome the effect of this judicial decision the amendment in question will provide that the "distribution of liquor, by, between or on behalf of members of a corporation or association, in quantities of less than five wine gallons to a member thereof or to others, is trafficking in liquor."

The grocery store trade is bottled wines and liquors, and receives a severe blow in that the amendment provides that even if a sale of five gallons is made, should it be delivered in parts, the seller must pay the regular tax.

The clause relating to the State Excise Commission is to be so changed that each of its subordinates is required to give a bond, and the State Commissioner must make certain reports at specified times.

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INSURANCE MAN FORGED?

Charles Smith, a Prominent Business Man of Pleasantville, Arrested on That Charge.

Charles Smith, of Pleasantville, N. Y., was arrested at his home yesterday by Deputy Sheriff John C. Verplanck and lodged in White Plains jail on complaint of the officers of the Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Company, of this city. Smith was the agent of the company. In the complaint it is stated that he has issued policies against the company without consulting or reporting to them; and, in fact, has gone so far as to forge the signatures of the officers to policies which he had lithographed from plates made in imitation of their printed forms.

The matter was discovered when one of the alleged false policies was presented to the company and a demand made for the settlement of a loss. Smith is well known in Pleasantville, where he has lived for several years. He is about forty years old, has borne an excellent reputation and has enjoyed a lucrative real estate and insurance business.

FELIXENE ST. FELIX DEAD.

Was the Granddaughter of Count Renan St. Felix, an Attendant of Marie Antoinette.

The death of Felixene M. R. St. Felix, at her home, No. 41 Ashland place, Brooklyn, late Wednesday night was announced yesterday. She was the eldest of four daughters of John R. St. Felix, son of Count Renan St. Felix, who lived in the reign of Louis XVI. of France.

The Count was a personal attendant of Marie Antoinette and was incarcerated at the same time as herself in the Bastille, but made his escape soon after her execution. He made his way to San Domingo, joined the forces there of Toussaint L'Ouverture, and, after several years of service, came to this country and established himself in Brooklyn.

His son, soon after his death, became the possessor of what is now known as the Eleventh Ward, and the street on which the family then lived was named St. Felix street. What the arrangements are that have been made for the funeral could not be learned at the Ashland place address last night.

MEDAL FOR A BRAVE GIRL.

It Will Be Presented to Louisa Friederick, Who Saved a Boy from Drowning.

The New York Life Saving Association will present a medal for bravery to Miss Louisa Friederick, eighteen years old, a seamstress, who lives at the foot of East Fifty-first street.

On August 3 last Miss Friederick rescued Henry Reinsteil, nine years old, of No. 345 East Fifty-third street, from drowning in the East River.

The presentation will take place at the Central Opera House, Sixty-seventh street, near Third avenue, on March 20.

No New Trial for Dr. Tinker.

M'KINLEY'S FIRST DIPLOMATIC MOVE.

Nicaragua Canal to Be Put Through by the United States

NEW TREATY PROPOSED.

Text of the Frelinghuysen-Zavala Convention Given for the First Time.

Washington, March 11.—The first diplomatic venture of the new Administration is along the lines completing the Nicaragua Canal and the consolidation of the five Central American Republics into one grand political organization. Diplomatic negotiations are now under way, which if successfully carried out, will bring the United States of America and the Greater Republic of Central America together under a treaty that will pave the way for putting into effect the two plans referred to.

Moreover a report comes from a reliable source that Senator Thomas C. Platt is to take a prominent part in the matter, and will see to it that his old enemy, Warner Miller, who is president of the Maritime Construction Company, does not get all that he is figuring upon.

Senator Thomas C. Platt is said to favor a treaty and to oppose a bill which will permit the Maritime Canal Company to obtain a large perquisite. The Maritime Company organized a construction company, of which Warner Miller was made president.

Millions Are Involved.
If the company is reimbursed in the amount that it claims it will be paid several million dollars, and Miller's share will be considerable. It is Platt's desire to prevent Miller from entering into any other combination like the Maritime Company. For that reason Platt is reported as favoring the building of the canal by the Government, with no employment for Miller.

Senator Platt was seen at the Arlington to-night in regard to his position on the canal question. He was asked if it was true that he favored a treaty, or would oppose a bill and he answered:

"It cannot come before the Senate until next week, for the Senate has adjourned since I do not care to discuss the subject at all, and shall withhold my views until it comes before the Senate."

Nevertheless it will be discovered when this matter so vital to the Maritime Canal Company comes to an issue in the Senate that Senator Platt will have his axe out and do some chopping on Warner Miller's interests. The chance will be too good to let slip and the "Easy Boss" has never been known to let one slip.

The only method for constructing the maritime canal which will be acceptable to the Greater Republic of Central America is that which provides for the United States to do the work and pay the money without acting through a second party or private corporation. A treaty is asked for.

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WANT A M'KINLEY MAN.

Spanish Diplomats Are Not Sorry That Minister Taylor Is to Leave Madrid.

By Don Fernando Rodriguez. (Copyright, 1897, by W. R. Hearst.)
Madrid, March 11.—News of the approaching recall of United States Minister Taylor is received here with indifference. The Spanish Government would like him to be replaced by a person in the full confidence of President McKinley. Diplomats say that this would make closer the relations of the two countries.

SANDBAGGED OPERATOR.

Towerman Lloyd Was Unconscious at His Post for Two Hours, with Signals Set Clear.

Camden, N. J., March 11.—Thomas O'Rourke, Joseph Morrow and Joseph Hickman, were arrested to-night on suspicion of having sandbagged Operator Parker Lloyd, early yesterday.

Lloyd was on duty in a signal tower of the Reading Railroad. He was knocked down, and remained unconscious from 1 until 3 o'clock. Robbery was the motive.

When Lloyd was assaulted his signals were set clear, and during the two hours he was unconscious there was constant danger of a wreck.

CAPTAIN MANGIN DEAD.

He Was at the Head of the Yonkers Police, and Was One of the Best-Known Officers Hereabouts.

Captain John Mangin, of the Yonkers police force, died last night at his home on Post street, that city. He was sixty-nine years old and was one of the best known officers in this part of the State. Three weeks ago he was found unconscious in bed from the effects of illuminating gas which had seeped from a stove in his room. He rallied, but before he had completely recovered, his appetite failed and since then he had lost strength rapidly.

Captain Mangin was born in Tipperary, Ireland, January 10, 1828. He married when he was twenty-two years old, and soon after came to America. He first worked on the Hudson River Railroad at seventy-five cents a day. Later he was appointed station agent at Manhattanville. After eight years he was made agent at Yonkers.

In 1890 he joined the police force of this city, being rapidly promoted to be roundsman and sergeant. In the draft riots he was severely injured.

"THE MOUSE" FOOLED THEM.

Told the Police Where Stolen Stuff Was, but It Couldn't Be Found.

Although Otto Schaffer, alias "The Mouse," made a wholesale confession to the Westchester authorities about the crimes committed by a burglar trust of which Emil Wolf, alias "Ben Fadden," is the chieftain, and told where the plunder of at least fifty robberies had been sold, it is doubtful if the police will ever be able to obtain the stuff.

Every time "The Mouse" is asked where the booty was disposed of he tells a different story, and after following it up it is found that he has lied.

"The Mouse" was taken from the Westchester County Jail, at White Plains, to the Kings County Penitentiary, yesterday, on account of the insecure condition of the latter institution. He told an officer that he had been fooling the Pelham Manor constables.

BRAVE MRS. IRWIN TOOK TWO THIEVES.

Surprised Them in the Front Room of Her Apartment.

ONE STRUCK HER AND RAN.

She Locked the Other in and Gave Chase, While Neighbors Watched the Prisoner.

Burglars of good sense will keep away from Mrs. Isabella Irwin, or they will get into trouble. Mrs. Irwin is of middle age, but she feels young, and she is certainly quick witted and brave. She lives in a flat of nine rooms at No. 844 Ninth avenue, where, with very little help, she captured two brawny thieves, John Conlin and Frank Mahon, yesterday afternoon.

About 3 o'clock Mrs. Irwin, who was alone, went from the front to the rear room of her apartments. Returning she was greatly surprised to see Conlin and Mahon in the front room, for she knew she had locked the door.

"What do you want here?" she cried, and before they could answer she jumped towards the two men and seized an arm of each.

"Help, help!" she yelled. "Thieves, thieves!"

Conlin cursed her and struck her full on the breast with all his strength. That broke her hold on him, and he dashed by her, flung open the door, jumped into the hall and ran.

Whereas, the United States has always been an earnest advocate of international arbitration and Congress, in 1890, by concurrent resolution of the Senate and the House of Representatives, requested the President to initiate, as far as possible, with which the United States may have diplomatic relations, to the end that any differences or disputes arising between the two Governments, which cannot be adjusted by diplomatic agency, may be referred to arbitration by peaceful means, so that President McKinley, in his inaugural address, could announce that the United States had been the first to initiate the movement for the settlement of international disputes by peaceful means.

The Peace Resolutions.
Whereas, the proposed treaty itself, which is for the trial term of only five years, is marked throughout by great conservatism and caution; therefore,

"I do not run away," he said, to clinch his argument.

"I guess you didn't," retorted Mrs. Irwin. "I had you locked in."

Each was held in \$1,000 bail.

GREAT VOICES LIFTED IN THE CAUSE OF PEACE.

Three Thousand Persons Gather in Cooper Union Hall.

ARBITRATION, THE CRY.

Leaders in Education, Law and Labor Speak for the Treaty with England.

SENATE URGED TO ACTION.

Wauhope Lynn Sought to Defeat the Purpose of the Gathering, but Failed.

HIS HOT ANTI-ENGLISH SPEECH.

Seth Low, Mayor Strong, Bishop Potter, Henry Howland, Samuel Gomper and Others Addressed the Crowd.

Nearly three thousand men and women of New York assembled in Cooper Union last night to raise their voices for the peace of nations.

They had been called together by a group of thoughtful men, whose names are names to conjure with in many walks of life, to urge upon the United States Senate to ratify the arbitration treaty proposed between this country and Great Britain.

The response to the call that had been issued was such that the meeting proved one of the most remarkable ever held between the walls of old Cooper Union. The Mayor of the city, the president of the richest educational institution in New York, the Episcopal Bishop of the diocese, an ex-Secretary of the United States Treasury, a renowned leader of federated labor—these were among the men who spoke eloquent words in favor of arbitration, between nations and in detestation of the old method of settling disputes by means of physical force and the clash of arms.

Just before the peace resolutions were carried, Civil Justice Wauhope Lynn created a diversion by presenting a series of amendments, in which the proposed treaty was denounced. Mr. Wauhope Lynn made an inflammatory anti-English speech, and was applauded by several men who were scattered through the hall, and who had been evidently posed as to his intentions, for they began to utter anglophobic shouts before he had disclosed his real motive for speaking.

But it was of no avail. The great voices lifted for the cause of international peace made his seem a puny cry; his effort a hysterical diversion only.

The great pillared interior of Cooper Union was made gay with the world's flags. The emblem of every nation found a place in this great assembly, and from a decorative point of view the effect was superb. The reds and yellows, the blues and greens and whites in their various devices were a delight to the eye. From a sentimental point of view nothing more effective could be devised. The flags of England and America alone had been exhibited, the wider application of the principle of international arbitration, and the wider application which those who had called the meeting deemed the really important feature of the proposed treaty with Great Britain—would have been typified.

"Convinced," read the roll, "that the general arbitration treaty proposed between the United States and Great Britain is not only in the interests of the United States but just and prudent, in both its provisions and purpose, we, the undersigned, hereby invite our fellow citizens of New York to a mass meeting to be held in Cooper Union Thursday evening, March 11, at 8 o'clock, to take such action as may be deemed best in favor of the ratification of the treaty."

Every seat in the hall was occupied, and while the aisles were kept clear by the police, the crowd was so packed that the sides of the hall were filled. In the front rows were seated many ladies, including one gray-haired Quakeress, who followed the crowd and was placed, by approval until Civil Justice Lynn began to speak, and from that time till the close of the meeting, "The Mouse" was seen with an expression of pathetic alarm.

Of the pro-arbitration speeches, those of Bishop Potter and Samuel Gomper were the most notable, and proved the most acceptable to the audience. Moreover, they were interesting, taken in conjunction, as offering a striking contrast in method and a striking contrast in the manner of delivery. Bishop Potter, a scholarly churchman and the ardent, forceful labor champion both spoke stirring words for the peace of nations, and delivered them with a voice that was heard by an audience that was drawn from as widely diversified strata as those two speakers.

Here are the resolutions drawn up by those who had called the meeting, and which were declared carried by the chairman:

Whereas, After long and patient negotiations, a treaty for the arbitration of international disputes has been secured, and whereas, "matters in difference between the United States and Great Britain" was signed on the 11th of January last by the respective Plenipotentiaries of the two nations; and

Whereas, the United States has always been an earnest advocate of international arbitration and Congress, in 1890, by concurrent resolution of the Senate and the House of Representatives, requested the President to initiate, as far as possible, with which the United States may have diplomatic relations, to the end that any differences or disputes arising between the two Governments, which cannot be adjusted by diplomatic agency, may be referred to arbitration by peaceful means, so that President McKinley, in his inaugural address, could announce that the United States had been the first to initiate the movement for the settlement of international disputes by peaceful means.

Resolved, That we, the undersigned, do hereby call upon our fellow citizens throughout the land, we respectfully petition our National Senate for the ratifica-

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